

DOWIE WILL BE
PUT ON STANDProphet Will Have to Disclose
Financial Affairs

THE OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY

Receivers Find But \$12,000 In Both
of the Banks, and It Is Not Believed
Zion City's Industries
Are Solvent.

Chicago, December 3.—John Alexander Dowie will be put on the witness stand before Bankruptcy Referee Sidney C. Eastman and under oath will be required to answer all questions regarding the financial affairs of Zion City. While the date for the occupancy has not yet been set, Judge Kohlstaet's afternoon entered the order which requires the overseer of the Christian Catholic church to submit to an examination. This action was taken on motion by Attorney Samuel Eitelson, who filed the original petition in bankruptcy against Dowie.

"This application was not made for the purpose of harassing Dr. Dowie," said Eitelson. "The receivers are now making an investigation of Dowie's affairs, and they will undoubtedly need his testimony to get a correct knowledge of his financial condition."

Receivers Blunt and Currier spent most of the day at Zion City, looking into all accounts which they could find, so that they might prepare the report which Judge Kohlstaet has asked for concerning the advisability, in the interest of creditors, of continuing the operation of all industries belonging to Dowie.

Funds Are Short.
The receivers, it was said tonight, have found only \$12,000 in both of Dowie's banks. It is not believed that any of the industries will be closed down, as in such an event thousands of persons in Zion City would thus be deprived of a means of livelihood. This is said to be one of the main reasons why Dowie will be retained as manager of the business under the direction of the receivers.

The receivers realize Dowie's strong hold on his followers, and wish to prevent any turn in events which might turn Zion City into a deserted village. That Zion City's two chief industries—the lace works and candy factory—are not paying expenses, was officially disclosed today in an examination of the plants by Chief Custodian Rodleski. After questioning closely the managers of both concerns, Rodleski said:

Outlook Not Hopeful.
"If Dowie relies on the industries of Zion City to pay his indebtedness, the town will be in the hands of receivers a year from now. Neither lace works nor the candy factory is on a paying basis. In the case of the lace works, I understand that lack of raw material is to blame. No one seems to know what is the matter with the candy factory. Rodleski is now skeptical about the ability of Dowie to vacate receivership. 'Dowie may have a million or two up his sleeve for all I know,' he said, 'but I have been unable to see any evidence of financial strength in Zion City.'"

INJUNCTION FOR ZIONISTS.

Bondsman Does Not Want Dowie to
Get Trust Fund.

Birmingham, N. Y., December 3.—An injunction was served on Charles J. Cook, who represents the Zion City interests in this city, restraining him from turning over to Dowie a trust fund now held by him for his daughter, Pearl Cook. The action was brought by Charles H. Carmen, one of the bondsmen for Cook, as general guardian of Pearl Cook. Carmen seeks to be relieved of the responsibility of said bond and asks that Cook be restrained from disposing of a \$1200 mortgage which he holds as guardian for his daughter.

MAN WITH EAR RETURNS.

Remarkable Surgical Operation Is Ap-
parently a Success.

New York, December 3.—The western mine owner who procured through the medium of \$5000 a new ear, which was grafted upon his head after being cut from another man's head, has returned from the private hospital in Philadelphia where the operation was conducted by a New York surgeon.

Circulation has been established in the foreign flesh, and apparently the operation was a success. There is some swelling about the places where the stitches were taken, but a few small gatherings of blood, but the surgeon says there is no menace to the ear and this will soon disappear under treatment.

The man who sold his ear has returned to his home in Pittsburgh, where he has a wife and child.

STEER IS PROFITABLE.

University of Nebraska Clears About
\$1000 on "Challenger."

Chicago, December 3.—Challenger, the champion steer of the live stock exhibition, was the center of attraction at the stock yards today. It was announced that Challenger had set a new record in cattle investments. Having been bought by the University of Nebraska for \$45, he was fed on a special diet costing 30 cents a day for six and one-half months. The total cost of the steer up to the day he was loaded in Chicago was slightly more than \$120.

Since he was brought here, Challenger has won seven prizes, the cash bonus aggregating \$750. He will be sold at public auction tomorrow and is expected to bring about \$750, giving the university a profit approximately \$1000.

Wealthy Farmer Shot.

Huntington, W. Va., December 3.—Sumner Swan, a prominent farmer, shot and mortally wounded Harrison Fowler, a brother-in-law. Fowler is 62 years of age and owns valuable real estate in the county.

ARMSTRONG CAN
NOT REMEMBERTestimony of Defense in Mur-
der Trial is Weak

ACCUSED ON THE STAND

Nervous and Wringing His Hands, the
Confessed Slayer of Miss Allie
Armstrong Pleads That
He Was Drunk.

Tuskegee, December 3.—(Special.)—Nervous and wringing his hands Ralph Armstrong, charged with killing his cousin, Miss Allie Armstrong, took the stand in his own behalf today and testified that he knew nothing of the killing, in fact knew nothing from the afternoon of the killing until 11 o'clock that night when his aunt, Mrs. E. E. Delbridge, told him he had shot Allie.

The defendant testified that he was drunk and had been for several days. He stated that he recollects making the statement that he and Miss Armstrong had been married just after he came back from Atlanta, but explained that he said it in a jesting manner. He did not remember that he gave Homer Wright a paper in Auburn. If he did he did not remember, as he was drunk. He remembered sending a telegram to him to destroy the note. He said if he did write notes he said something about expecting trouble with J. J. Motley at Auburn.

Armstrong's Testimony Rebutted.
The state introduced witnesses rebutting Armstrong's testimony in full. William Malone testified he saw Armstrong on the afternoon of the killing and knew that he was not drunk. G. W. Chester saw Armstrong at 10 o'clock after the killing. He was not drunk. R. L. Wilkerson testified that he saw Armstrong at 9 o'clock after the killing and he was not drunk. A long list of witnesses were introduced from Auburn and Opelika, who testified that Armstrong's character was bad.

The defendant had only his relatives on the stand in his behalf. Mrs. E. E. Delbridge, his aunt, and Henry and James Delbridge, his cousins, all testified that Armstrong was drunk, exceedingly drunk, that night. J. B. Lyons of Opelika, testified that James Delbridge told him that Armstrong said: "I killed Allie and I am glad of it." Peter Conner testified that Armstrong sent for him at the jail and said to witness during conversation: "I was not drunk, but was drinking the night I killed Allie."

Testimony of Defense Weak.

The testimony introduced by the defense appeared exceedingly weak and it is thought that the only thing hoped for is that the jury will give the defendant a life sentence.

The state and defense closed this afternoon. Solicitor S. L. Brewer spoke first for the state and his argument lasted for nearly two hours. R. B. Barnes opened for the defense and in an eloquent appeal pleaded to the jury in behalf of his client. His appeal was pathetic at times and the spectators were weeping. Ray Rushon of Montgomery, who closed for the defense and W. C. Pitts for the state on tomorrow and the judge will deliver his charge. Then the fate of Armstrong will be in the hands of the jury.

EXTEND THANKS
TO MR. ROOSEVELTDAUGHTERS OF THE CONFED-
ERACY IN TEXAS CONGRATULATE
HIM FOR VINDICATING CONFED-
ERATE PRINCIPLES.

Houston, Tex., December 3.—The Texas chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy today adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the President of the United States, by his recent course towards the republic of Panama has shown to the world his endorsement of the principle of the right of secession, and

"Whereas, the people of the northern states, by their acceptance and approval of his course have shown that they have been led by him out of the fog of ignorance to the bright realms of truth, and

"Resolved, That we extend to the President the hearty thanks of the Daughters of the Confederacy of the state of Texas, in convention assembled, for his endorsement of the principles and his vindication of the cause for which the southern people fought so gloriously, but so disastrously, in the war between the states."

BIRMINGHAM SHOWS INCREASE.

Number of Registrations During the
Past Fiscal Year 2097.

Washington, December 3.—(Special.)—The annual report of the third assistant postmaster general for the last fiscal year shows that in the state of Alabama there were 3088 registrations by city letter carriers, being an increase of 47.92 per cent over last year. The city of Birmingham showed an increase of 43.13 per cent, the number of registrations being 2957. The number of registrations by rural carriers in Alabama was 2573, as compared with 1088 last year. During the six months ending December 31, 1902, the number of registered letters sent from the state was: Domestic letters, 122,271; parcels, 25,182; foreign letters, 2967; parcels, 208.

College Club House Closed.

Medford, Mass., December 3.—By order of the board of health of Somerville, the boarding house connected with the Theta Chi Society club house at Tufts college, has been closed, two cases of typhoid fever having developed among students who took their meals at the club house.

WILD EXCITEMENT PREVAILS IN
THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKETSUnprecedented Rush to Buy Following the Government's Estimate of a 9,962,039 Bale Crop Sends
Prices Soaring Upward from 60 to 91 Points Above Wednesday's Closing Figures, and
25c Cotton is Predicted at New Orleans—Scenes in Exchange Indiscribable.

New Orleans, December 3.—Today was the wildest day ever seen in the cotton market. The bureau estimate at 11 o'clock of 9,962,039 bales for this season's crop, sent prices up from 90 to 91 points above yesterday's closing figures. The confusion was so great that trading was difficult, and it was fully two minutes after the estimate was read before quotations were posted. Within four minutes prices had advanced 40 points. The advance was steady until March stood 60 points higher than the last quotation before the reading of the estimate. From the highest level, there was an immediate and wide recession under heavy profit-taking. The recession was of short duration, however, and was followed by another upward movement, which carried prices skyward.

Traders could hardly appreciate the bullishness of the estimate when it appeared in large figures on a blackboard held over the ring by one of the police employees. In a few seconds the ring was full of wildly waving arms, while hats went up into the air, and shouting was heard from blocks along Carondelet and Gravier streets. In their enthusiasm bulls predicted 25 cent cotton. More conservative members, however, thought that 15 cents was high enough for some time to come.

Visitors Crowd the Floor.

Up to 11 o'clock there was much subdued excitement on the floor trading was heavy and the trading of the day was probably greater than on any preceding day in the history of the exchange. Early in the day the floor was crowded by visitors from the country and space had to be roped off about the ring to give as much room as possible to brokers to trade in. The galleries and part of the trading room was crowded with the public. It was easily the largest crowd, both of traders and of visitors, ever seen on the exchange.

The traders who had sold short made frantic efforts to cover in the first few minutes. Some succeeded in getting under cover before the price had advanced too far, but there were few so fortunate. In the first three minutes the figure for March options advanced 34 points, and at the end of eight minutes the price had advanced 59 points and March was quoted at 12 1/2 cents. Other months also made tremendous jumps, January going up 34 points in five and one-fourth minutes.

Eight and a quarter minutes after the report was read the market received the first check. The rise in March figures suddenly stopped at 12 1/2, and the next saw a quarter of a minute later was seven points lower. The bears made great efforts to keep the price down, but the bull movement was irresistible and a few minutes later prices were again on the boom.

"Bull" Brown Cool.

The coolest, but at the same time the happiest man throughout all the excitement was W. P. Brown, the well known bull leader. In speaking of the bureau report Mr. Brown said:

"It confirms the reports of a short crop."

In answer to a question he said: "I have been buying pretty heavily during the past few days. There is a strong bull market. The supply of cotton is not enough to go around. The estimate is lower than any one expected—lower than I expected. In former years the bureau has been very successful in estimating the crop. Their figures this time should be about right. This is a result of these conditions, prices will be higher and remain up. That makes a pretty big day."

Mr. Brown did little business in the ring. Occasionally he made a trade and when he did it was with the same deliberate gestures that the astounded brokers in the New York exchange were compelled to face last summer.

CONFERENCE RESUMED.

Colorado Coal Operators Threatened
With General Strike.

Trinidad, Colo., December 3.—National President John Mitchell of the national organizers and officials of District 15 today resumed the coal strike conference. It is reported that it has been decided to select pit bosses and camp physicians. If the operators refuse to grant a conference, or in the event that no agreement is reached, it is said to be the intention of the miners' officials to tie up all Colorado mining industries in a sympathetic strike if possible. Runners have been sent to the surrounding camps to spread the news.

Urquhart Resigns.

New York, December 3.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Cotton Oil company today, the resignation of Edmond Urquhart as a director was accepted. Mr. Urquhart is probably the oldest living man in the cotton seed oil business. Francis L. Line, president of the First National bank, was chosen in his place. The other retiring directors were re-elected.

LIEUT. BANKHEAD
WEDS IN CHICAGOSON OF CONGRESSMAN BANK-
HEAD OF ALABAMA IS MARRIED
TO MISS ALICE STICKNEY, THE
WARD OF THE LATE JUDE LONG.

Chicago, December 3.—Lieut. Henry Bankhead, U. S. A., son of Congressman Bankhead of Alabama, and Miss Alice Stickney, whose guardian was the late Judge Long, at one time consul general to Egypt, were married here today at the home of Mrs. George M. Pullman.

Miss Stickney has spent several summers with Mrs. Pullman at Elberon, N. J. The wedding was a quiet one, as Mrs. Bankhead is in mourning for her late guardian. The young couple, after the wedding, left for the south. They will sail for the Philippines in February. Lieutenant Bankhead having been ordered to report for duty at Manila.

MITCHELL URGES
MINERS TO STRIKESays the Companies Should
Also Obey the Law

HE IS GREETED BY CHEERS

After Concluding Speech to Colorado
Miners, Advising Them to Battle
for Their Rights, President
Gets an Ovation.

Trinidad, Colo., December 3.—With the temperature at the freezing point, President Mitchell addressed a crowd of 400 in the open air this afternoon. Mitchell was blue from cold at the conclusion. He said in part:

"I cannot tell when or how the strike will end, whether in a day, a month or a year, that depends on yourselves. If you are of the same mind as I am, you will mine no more coal till you receive fair compensation under proper conditions. I understand the Citizens Alliance, both here and in Denver, states that the men have no grievance, and are out because they have been intimidated by agitators. This is a short-sighted policy. Business men profit by higher wages. The companies should obey the law as they ask you to do."

"Be peaceable and law-abiding, and strike, and strike, and strike until you win!"

Loud, prolonged cheers greeted the speaker's last words.

"The conditions of the strike are unchanged and I see no immediate chance for a settlement," said President Mitchell tonight.

Summons were served on Mr. Mitchell today, citing him to appear in court within twenty days to answer a suit for damages for \$50,000, brought by the Victor Fuel company against the United Mine Workers of America. The suit was brought by the Victor Fuel company, vice president and all officers, and of miners on national and district boards, alleging \$50,000 loss in profits, \$25,000 paid out for guards and other damages to the amount of \$25,000.

This evening President Mitchell received word from Hastings that the Victor Fuel company was tearing down the houses of the men there. These houses are owned by the mine, but are built on the land of the fuel company, and the miners pay for the use of the ground. The houses are being torn down over the heads of the families. Steps will be taken at once to start criminal and civil proceedings against the company, if the report proves true.

PREMIER EXPLAINS
POLICY OF STATEPETROFF SAYS BULGARIA WAS
NOT TO BLAME FOR MACEDON-
IAN DISTURBANCES, BUT WAS
THE VICTIM OF SCHEME.

Sofia, December 3.—In the sobranje (national assembly) today, during the debate on the address in reply to Prince Ferdinand's speech from the throne, Premier Petroff explained the policy of the government. He said that the government had taken measures to place the Bulgarian forces in a position to defend the country's interests which his predecessor had abandoned to the discretion of a foreign power. The government was doing its utmost to avoid a war.

Premier Petroff said that the Macedonian question was created by the treaty of Berlin, but that since then the situation had become worse to the youth of the country to emigration or revolution. The refugees today numbered 150,000. Unfortunately, said the premier, the state of endeavoring by straightforward measures to effect the solution of the situation on state affairs, had succeeded in making certain governments believe that Bulgaria was responsible for the revolution in Macedonia.

Owing to the representations of certain great powers, Bulgaria had called out the reserves in order to prevent bands of sympathizers with the revolution from crossing the frontier, while the measures adopted by Turkey had forced the Bulgarian government to incur other extraordinary military expenditures. Fortunately, the Macedonian question was now approaching a solution.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Action Is Due to Republican Policy of
Destruction.

Madrid, December 3.—At the close of today's ministerial council the Marquis Villaverde, the premier, proceeded to the palace and tendered the resignation of the cabinet to King Alfonso.

The resignation of the ministry was the outcome of difficulty encountered in getting the budget voted in the face of the republican policy of obstruction. It is expected that General Azcarraiga, president of the senate, will be charged with the task of forming a new cabinet.

The sudden decision of the cabinet is believed to be due to the fact that King Alfonso will start for Lisbon December 12, and that Premier Villaverde was anxious to get matters settled before his majesty's departure.

Foulke Elected Captain.

Princeton, N. J., December 3.—Walter L. Foulke of Germantown, Pa., was elected captain of the Princeton football team today. He has played right half-back on the varsity team for three years.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3.—An unprece-
dented rush to buy, a sensational soaring
of prices upward, and the heaviest sales
on record, followed the announcement on
the cotton exchange today of the agri-
cultural department's estimate of the
cotton crop of the present season at 9,962,-
039 bales. At the sound of the word
"nine," indicating the number of million
bales in the estimate, a scene of frantic
bidding set in, the shorts in their excite-
ment not waiting to learn that the total
estimate was but 57,500 bales short of the
round ten millions, and instantaneously
prices jumped from 10 to 20 points on the
first sale, the rise continuing until ad-
vances of from 20 to 40 points were regis-
tered before the close of an hour, and
from 90 to 70 points before the upward
movement was checked.

Then the uncovering of long cotton in tremendous volume met the advance, and the realization that the estimate was practically ten million bales caused a temporary reaction, but soon an in-pour of buying orders from outside markets and the bull report sent prices upward again.

The Prices.

At the high point, reached shortly before the close, December sold at 12 1/2; January, 12 1/4; March, 12 1/2; May, 12 1/2; July, 12 1/2; or 70 to 87 points above the low level of the morning. The market closed strong at nearly the top with prices net 69 to 74 points higher. Sales estimated at 2,500,000 bales exceeding anything before recorded, while prices broke all records for the season of the cotton year.

The cotton market opened with prices a little off from those at the closing of last night. The market was depressed to 11.50 for January and 11.75 for March, May, and July and there seemed to be a disposition among the bidders on both sides to postpone trading until the government report was received. When the report was read at noon the effect was electrical, and the immediate clamor of bidders drowned the reading of all but the first figure of the report. Shorts did not wait to hear whether the estimate might be only one bale less than ten million or only nine million, but in a panic rushed to cover and in fifteen minutes 12 cents or more was being asked for every option on the list.

Wildest Buying on Record.

Although the trade had been prepared for a low estimate, an average of private estimates put forward last week by cotton exchange members was 10,350,000 bales, nothing below 10,000,000 had been anticipated and the wildest buying movement in the history of the exchange ensued. So great was the excitement, with over 100 brokers seeking to buy all, that prices were 10 to 15 points apart in different sections of the pit. The business was so great and the excitement so intense that the brokers were on the verge of collapse, the maximum excitement representing an enhancement in value of \$1 to \$3.50 per bale, and the fluctuations meaning the gain or loss of fortunes.

WILL KEEP DOWN LAWLESSNESS.

Governor Peabody of Colorado Will
Control Striking Miners.

Denver, December 3.—Governor Peabody decided today that he would take steps to nullify the action of the court at Cripple Creek should it liberate any of the "bull pen" prisoners.

"The reign of the law breaking element of the Western Federation of Miners has got to end in this state," said the governor.

Attorney General Miller has advised the governor to instruct the military to re-arrest and hold at Camp Goldfield any of the prisoners charged with crimes who may be set free by the civil authorities at Cripple Creek.

"Teller county is in a state of anarchy," said Mr. Miller. "The civil authorities are aiding and abetting lawless elements. No man can get a fair trial in the county, and no trials should be held until things have become normal."

ARE FOUND GUILTY.

So-Called French Noblemen Charged
With Immoral Acts.

Paris, December 3.—The so-called Baron De Adelsward and Count De Warren were found guilty today of exciting minors to debauchery. Each was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to deprivation of civil rights for a period of five years.

The trial of De Adelsward and De Warren has been before the lower courts for a long time and finally was carried to the superior court tribunal. The accused sought to show that the immoral acts charged were incident to the performance of erotic and religious duties, the worship of idols, skulls and crucifixes, symbolical of the devil.

EDITORS DISCUSS
THE TRINITY AFFAIRNORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSO-
CIATION DECIDES THAT IT CAN
NOT CONDEMN THE OPINION OF
PROF. BASSETT.

Washington, December 3.—The refusal of the trustees of Trinity college at Durham, N. C., to accept the resignation of Dr. Bassett, which had been offered on account of public criticism of his statement that Booker T. Washington ranked next to Robert E. Lee in the south, was the chief subject of discussion at today's meeting of the North Carolina Press association.

The association finally decided that it had no authority to condemn the trustees for refusing to accept the resignation. Three men, however, fought to the last to have a stinging resolution condemning the statement of Bassett adopted and deprecating the action of the trustees. A compromise resolution expressing indignation at the hanging in effigy of Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, a member of the association, was adopted. The resolution declared that freedom of the press was thereby imperiled by the action of the student.

MOVEMENT IS
FOR A TREATYSentiment Favors New Conven-
tion With Great Britain

MEETING IN WASHINGTON

Prominent Men Gather to Discuss the
Needs of Arbitration Treaty With
England and Will Push Plans
for Its Consummation.

Washington, December 3.—The awakening throughout the United States of the popular sentiment which it is hoped will develop into a national demand for an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain was the object of a gathering this evening at the residence of General John W. Foster, former secretary of state. It is understood the movement has the hearty approval of the President. Among those present today were Admiral Dowie, General Nelson A. Miles, Wayne McVeagh, Thomas Nelson Page, Gifford Pinchot, John Proctor and General H. V. Boynton. The gentlemen named are members of the local committee and will arrange for a meeting of the national arbitration committee in this city January 12, next. Regarding the scope of the plan which is to be pushed vigorously in the hope of securing an early date the conclusion of an arbitration treaty, following the general lines of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1902, the Associated Press is authorized to make this statement:

Conference Held in Washington.

In April, 1893, a notable conference of the friends of the international arbitration was held in Washington, attended by prominent and representative citizens from all parts of the United States. That conference decided in favor of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and it was followed in January, 1897, by the signing of such treaty by Secretary Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The treaty failed by a close vote to receive the two-thirds majority required for its ratification.

"It is understood that prominent among the objections urged against the treaty were the complications growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the controversy over the Alaska boundary. These having been disposed of, it is felt that the present is a favorable time to re-awaken public sentiment in favor of a new arbitration treaty with Great Britain."

France Has Taken Lead.

It is pointed out that France has already taken the lead of us in this matter by the convention recently made with Great Britain, when the United States, as a kindred nation, should have set the example. At a meeting of the executive committee appointed by the conference of 1896, held last week in New York, it was decided to call a meeting of the national arbitration committee in Washington on January 12, next to take this subject into consideration.

"It is learned that Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador, who has just arrived in Washington, is expected to appoint by the conference of 1896, held last week in New York, it was decided to call a meeting of the national arbitration committee in Washington on January 12, next to take this subject into consideration."

While he has not associated in the movement in this country, it can be stated that Sir Mortimer may be relied on to bring about in Great Britain the results which the national arbitration committee in the United States is working for."

STEERAGE OF THE
CEDRIC CROWDEDTHE LARGEST NUMBER OF STEER-
AGE PASSENGERS EVER CAR-
RIED FROM A UNITED STATES
PORT SAIL FROM NEW YORK.

New York, December 3.—Fifteen hundred steerage passengers sailed on the Star liner Cedric, which left here yesterday for Liverpool. This is the largest number of passengers ever carried from a United States port on any steamer. The French line steamer La Touraine, which sailed today, carried 1000 steerage passengers and it was estimated that over 200 steerage passengers with tickets were left on the dock, owing to the over-selling of accommodations. The line has agents all over the country selling tickets, and as advice regarding the number of tickets sold for a vessel are not received until the day before sailing, it is impossible to ascertain the number of tickets sold. Those who came first were sent on board before their tickets were examined.

For several months the number of steerage passengers on all outgoing steamers has been very heavy. During the fall months there is usually a greater number of steerage passengers, including those whose busy time is during the summer and who wish to revisit their old homes. The travel this fall, however, has been heavier than usual and it is thought many laborers, especially Italians, have been able to accumulate what is to them a competency, and now that there is less demand for their services they are returning to their native lands to remain permanently.

Boodle Cases Postponed.

Grand Rapids, Mich., December 3.—Lant K. Salisbury, the people's chief witness in the water scandal bribery cases, is still ill and an adjournment has been taken of further examinations in the police court until Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, December 3.—Forecast for Alabama: Generally fair; Friday and Saturday variable; winds, becoming northerly and fresh.

Gelders' 250 meals are the talk south of Mason and Dixon's line.

WOMEN AFTER
SENATOR SMOOTOrganize Union in Washington
to Carry on Fight

MRS. SMOOT ALSO PRESENT

Wife and Private Secretary of Mormon
Statesman Attend Meeting, But
Leave Before It Is Over.
Campaign Is Begun.

Washington, December 3.—A union of women's clubs with headquarters in Washington, was formed here today to secure the expulsion of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, from the United States senate.

The formation of the union was the result of a conference called by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, the president of the National Congress of Mothers. Half a dozen other national organizations were represented at the meeting. Mrs. Lucia Blount was elected president of the local union, the name of which is to be the Union of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. T. Hamilton of Washington, D. C., will act as secretary-treasurer.

A call will be issued and sent out over the country of raise \$300 for the purpose of employing an attorney to assist in the fight, and a pamphlet will be issued. A committee from the meeting called by appointment on the President.

Following the meeting for the organization of the union, there was a public conference at the Church of the Covenant. Dr. J. D. McMillan of New York, said that Senator Smoot's exclusion was not desired because he is a Mormon, but because he is an apostle in the Mormon church, and has taken vows and oaths which conflict with those of the United States.

Mrs. Hamlin said the objection to the retention of his seat by Senator Smoot was the union of the church and state. The presence of the private secretary to Senator Smoot and his wife at the meeting caused some comment. They left before the meeting was concluded.

ALL LITIGATION
BELIEVED ENDEDWRANGLE OVER THE ESTATE OF
THE LATE HENRY B. PLANT IS
NOW ON THE EVE OF A COMPRO-
MISE.

New Haven, Conn., December 3.—Litigation in this state over the \$17,000,000 estate of the late Henry Bradley Plant will be ended, if the petition filed today shall be granted by Judge Cleveland at a hearing on December 15. The petitioners are Charles E. Hoadley, Emmet B. Hoadley, Horace G. Hoadley of Waterbury, Conn., who have been in litigation with the executors of the estate for more than a year, and Morton F. Plant of Groton, Conn.; George H. Tilley of Darien, Conn.; and Mrs. Margaret J. Plant of New York, widow of the testator.

Although Mrs. Plant's name appears as one of the petitioners, it is not signed to the petition, but the court understood that to be a mere oversight.

The petition sets forth the history of the litigation from the death of Mr. Plant, in 1899, and details the main points of his will. Under it Messrs. Hoadley and Emmet B. Hoadley were appointed an annuity. When the executors won the New York court's approval to the claim that Mr. Plant was a resident of the state, they placed with a trust company a fund to secure the payment of the annuity to the Hoadleys. The Hoadleys brought the latter in Connecticut to prevent the further removal of the estate, and also a suit was brought praying for the removal of the executors on the ground that they were acting illegally.